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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/776,944

02/14/2001

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57761.000144

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7590

09/08/2006

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EXAMINER

MEUCCI, MICHAEL D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2142

DATE MAILED: 09/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/776,944

Applicant(s)

LAU, PUI LUN

Examiner

Michael D. Meucci

Art Unit

2142

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the RCE filed 03 August 2006.
2. Claims 1-44 remain pending in the application.

Priority

3. Correction has been made to the filing date in the Office Action, however, the Public PAIR issue cannot be immediately resolved. While this issue may not be corrected immediately, the examiner is taking steps to rectify the issue.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a. Claims 1 and 20 recite the limitation "the switched to predetermined primary backup network path" in lines 13-14 and lines 16-17 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1, 13, 16-18, 20, 30, and 44 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bader et al. (U.S. 6,112,249) hereinafter referred to as Bader.

a. As per Claim 1, Bader teaches a network comprising a primary network controller (lines 63-65 of column 7); a plurality of network devices wherein each network device is connected to the primary network controller by a respective primary network path (lines 47-48 of column 7 and block 20 of FIG. 3); at least one predetermined primary backup network path connecting each network device with the primary network controller, wherein each predetermined primary backup network path is blocked by the network controller when a corresponding primary network path is active (lines 50-57 of column 7); wherein, when a primary network path between a network device and the primary network controller fails, the primary network controller blocks the failed primary network path and switches to one of the predetermined primary backup network paths (lines 50-57 of column 7 and blocks 22, 24, and 26 of FIG. 3); and wherein when the primary network controller determines the failed primary network path has been restored from the failure, the primary network controller blocks the switched to predetermined primary backup network path (lines 12-21 of column 8).

b. As per Claim 13, Bader teaches the primary network controller comprising a computer. "The network controller periodically checks the status of the primary

network communications path, to determine if that path has been reactivated," (lines 5-8 of column 8). It is inherent that the network controller is a computer in the system disclosed by Bader.

c. As per Claim 16, Bader teaches at least some of the network devices comprise universal relays, (lines 32-44 of column 7)

d. As per Claim 17, Bader teaches at least some of the network devices comprise process controllers, (lines 21-26 of column 5).

e. As per Claim 18, Bader teaches a control and data acquisition system comprising the network of Claim 1, (lines 32-44 of column 7).

f. As per Claim 20, Bader teaches at least one network controller (lines 63-65 of column 7); a plurality of universal relays (lines 32-44 of column 7); a plurality of process controllers, (lines 21-26 of column 5); each network device (universal relay and process controllers) is connected to the primary network controller by a respective primary network path (lines 47-48 of column 7 and block 20 of FIG. 3); at least one predetermined primary backup network path connecting each network device with the primary network controller, wherein each predetermined primary backup network path is blocked by the network controller when a corresponding primary network path is active (lines 50-57 of column 7); wherein, when a primary network path between a network device and the primary network controller fails, the primary network controller blocks the failed primary network path and switches to one of the predetermined primary backup network paths (lines 50-57 of column 7 and blocks 22, 24, and 26 of FIG. 3) and wherein when the primary network controller determines the failed primary network path

has been restored from the failure, the primary network controller blocks the switched to predetermined primary backup network path (lines 12-21 of column 8)..

g. As per Claim 30, Bader teaches the primary network controller comprising a computer. "The network controller periodically checks the status of the primary network communications path, to determine if that path has been reactivated," (lines 5-8 of column 8). It is inherent that the network controller is a computer in the system disclosed by Bader.

h. As per claim 44, Bader teaches: the primary network controller blocking the failed primary network path includes disabling a port on a bridging device on the primary network path. Although Bader does not explicitly disclose disabling a port, removing the primary network communications path as an option in the database (lines 3-5 of column 8 and lines 10-56 of column 12) *inherently* disables the port.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

a. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 1 above in view of Bass (U.S. 3,920,975).

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network controller periodically testing a condition of the predetermined backup network paths to determine if the

predetermined backup network paths are operational, such testing being performed by the primary network controller disabling the primary network path. However, Bass discloses: "The remote test and control system of the invention provides remote testing and switching capability for a data communications network having primary and backup facilities through a network controller," (lines 30-33 of column 3), and "The network controller 34 includes equipment for applying test signals to the data communications network and for measuring the results thereof. The network controller 34 further includes equipment for applying command signals to the data communications network to effect switching changes at the remote data terminal stations 12 and 26 as well as intermediate station 24. These command signals are applied to the network not only to reconfigure it for operating purposes by switching over to backup facilities, but also to place the different network elements into various test modes," (lines 5-16 of column 6). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network controller in Bader to periodically test a condition of the backup network paths. "A network controller located at a central location which contains standard test equipment for generating and analyzing the test signals that are applied to the network for troubleshooting as well as generating and transmitting to the individual network remote data terminal stations command signals for effectuating switching changes thereat to reconfigure the network by switching between primary and backup facilities and also establish various test modes," (lines 33-42 of column 2). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the network

controller periodically test a condition of the backup network paths in the system as taught by Bader.

b. Claim 3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 1 above in view of Tomioka (U.S. 5,452,115).

Bader does not explicitly teach: "a secondary network controller that takes over control of the network if the primary network controller fails, wherein each network device is connected to the secondary network controller by a respective secondary network path; at least one predetermined secondary backup network path connecting each network device with the secondary network controller, wherein each predetermined secondary backup network path is blocked by the network controller when a corresponding secondary network path is active; and wherein, when a secondary network path between a network device and the secondary network controller fails, the secondary network controller blocks the inoperable secondary network path and switches to one of the predetermined secondary backup network paths." However Tomioka discloses: "If, as shown in FIG. 21, there is provided a backup network controller 9, switching may be made to the backup network controller 9," (lines 51-53 of column 16). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network of Bader to comprise a secondary network controller as described in the system of Tomioka having the characteristics of the primary network controller as described in Bader. Likewise, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention that the respective secondary network paths would

be complimentary to the primary network paths. Likewise, the secondary backup network paths would be complimentary to the primary backup network paths disclosed in Bader (see claim 1 rejection above). "The monitor station should preferably be authorized to stop the network controller when the fault of the controller is so severe that immediate recovery is difficult," (lines 48-51 of column 16 in Tomioka). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the system with a secondary network controller having respective secondary network paths, at least one secondary backup network path connecting each network device to the secondary network controller having a secondary network path that is blocked by the network controller when a corresponding secondary network path is active, and having the secondary network controller block the inoperable path and switch to a secondary backup path in the system as taught by Bader.

c. Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader and Tomioka as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Bass.

Bader does not explicitly teach the secondary network controller periodically testing a condition of the predetermined secondary backup network paths. However, Bass discloses: "The remote test and control system of the invention provides remote testing and switching capability for a data communications network having primary and backup facilities through a network controller," (lines 30-33 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network controller in Bader to

periodically test a condition of the secondary backup network paths. "A network controller located at a central location which contains standard test equipment for generating and analyzing the test signals that are applied to the network for troubleshooting as well as generating and transmitting to the individual network remote data terminal stations command signals for effectuating switching changes thereat to reconfigure the network by switching between primary and backup facilities and also establish various test modes," (lines 33-42 of column 2). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the network controller periodically test a condition of the secondary backup network paths in the system as taught by Bader.

d. Claims 5-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 1 above in view of Law et al. (U.S. 6,373,838 B1) hereinafter referred to as Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a 10-megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 10Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. However, Law discloses: "In one implementation, the network access servers in NAS stack are Cisco Model No. AS5300 network access systems that each support multiple PRI (T1/E1) lines, a 100BaseT full duplex Ethernet, and a 10BaseT Ethernet," (lines 59-62 of column 3) and "The egress ports are typically implemented in high speed LAN or WAN interfaces such as 100BaseT, ATM or Optical Fiber," (lines 19-21 of column 5). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly

recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network paths to comprise a 10-megabit per second connection, an Ethernet 10Base-T connection, and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. "The primary and secondary interconnects and each consist of many high speed ports compatible with the interfaces of other components in DASA," (lines 23-26 of column 5 in Law. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the network paths of a 10 megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 10Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable in the system as taught by Bader.

e. Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Law as applied to claim 5 above, further in view of Selig et al. (U.S. 5,521,958) hereinafter referred to as Selig.

Bader does not explicitly teach the 10-megabit per second connection comprising a wireless connection. However, Selig discloses: "The first communication path is a wireless path," (Abstract); and "a mobile facility having an auxiliary wireless communication path with said portable communication and processing unit," (lines 1-3 of column 8). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the 10-megabit per second connection to comprise a wireless connection. "A mobile facility communicates with the processor," (Abstract of Selig). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise

the 10-megabit per second connection of a wireless connection in the system as taught by Bader.

f. Claims 9-11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 1 above in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a 100-megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 100Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. However, Law discloses: "In one implementation, the network access servers in NAS stack are Cisco Model No. AS5300 network access systems that each support multiple PRI (T1/E1) lines, a 100BaseT full duplex Ethernet, and a 10BaseT Ethernet," (lines 59-62 of column 3) and "The egress ports are typically implemented in high speed LAN or WAN interfaces such as 100BaseT, ATM or Optical Fiber," (lines 19-21 of column 5). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network paths to comprise a 100-megabit per second connection, an Ethernet 10Base-T connection, and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. "The primary and secondary interconnects and each consist of many high speed ports compatible with the interfaces of other components in DASA," (lines 23-26 of column 5 in Law. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the network paths of a 100 megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 100Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable in the system as taught by Bader.

g. Claim 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Law as applied to claim 9 above, further in view of Selig.

Bader does not explicitly teach the 100-megabit per second connection comprising a wireless connection. However, Selig discloses: "The first communication path is a wireless path," (Abstract); and "a mobile facility having an auxiliary wireless communication path with said portable communication and processing unit," (lines 1-3 of column 8). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the 100-megabit per second connection to comprise a wireless connection. "A mobile facility communicates with the processor," (Abstract of Selig). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the 100-megabit per second connection of a wireless connection in the system as taught by Bader.

h. Claims 14-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 1 above in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a plurality of network bridges. However, Law discloses: "The primary interconnect 18 is a Cisco Catalyst Model No. 5002 100BaseT Ethernet switch and the secondary interconnect 20 is a Cisco Model No. 7206 10BaseT Ethernet switch," (lines 63-66 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the primary network paths and primary backup network paths to comprise a plurality of

network bridges. "Two or more switches can be connected together to increase the total number of ports available for connecting NAS's together," (lines 19-22 of column 4 in Law). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the primary network paths and primary backup network paths of a plurality of network bridges in the system as taught by Bader.

i. Claim 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 18 above, in view of Sanderson (U.S. 5,864,284).

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network controller monitoring the status of an electrical power grid through the network. However, Sanderson discloses: "In addition the data communication system of the present invention may serve as part of a control and monitoring system for a power network or power grid," (lines 46-49 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the primary network controller to monitor the status of an electrical power grid through the network. "The system for providing data communication service to the customer premise as shown in FIG. 1 may be modified to provide station-to-station communications for internal use of a power company," (lines 43-46 of column 3 in Sanderson). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the primary network controller monitor the status of an electrical power grid through the network in the system as taught by Bader.

j. Claim 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 20 above in view of Bass.

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network controller periodically testing a condition of the predetermined backup network paths. However, Bass discloses: "The remote test and control system of the invention provides remote testing and switching capability for a data communications network having primary and backup facilities through a network controller," (lines 30-33 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network controller in Bader to periodically test a condition of the backup network paths. "A network controller located at a central location which contains standard test equipment for generating and analyzing the test signals that are applied to the network for troubleshooting as well as generating and transmitting to the individual network remote data terminal stations command signals for effectuating switching changes thereat to reconfigure the network by switching between primary and backup facilities and also establish various test modes," (lines 33-42 of column 2). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the network controller periodically test a condition of the backup network paths in the system as taught by Bader.

k. Claim 22-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 20 above in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a 10-megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 10Base-T

connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. However, Law discloses: "In one implementation, the network access servers in NAS stack are Cisco Model No. AS5300 network access systems that each support multiple PRI (T1/E1) lines, a 100BaseT full duplex Ethernet, and a 10BaseT Ethernet," (lines 59-62 of column 3) and "The egress ports are typically implemented in high speed LAN or WAN interfaces such as 100BaseT, ATM or Optical Fiber," (lines 19-21 of column 5). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network paths to comprise a 10-megabit per second connection, an Ethernet 10Base-T connection, and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. "The primary and secondary interconnects and each consist of many high speed ports compatible with the interfaces of other components in DASA," (lines 23-26 of column 5 in Law. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the network paths of a 10 megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 10Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable in the system as taught by Bader.

I. Claim 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Law, as applied to claim 22 above, further in view of Selig.

Bader does not explicitly teach the 10-megabit per second connection comprising a wireless connection. However, Selig discloses: "The first communication path is a wireless path," (Abstract); and "a mobile facility having an auxiliary wireless communication path with said portable communication and processing unit," (lines 1-3

of column 8). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the 10-megabit per second connection to comprise a wireless connection. "A mobile facility communicates with the processor," (Abstract of Selig). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the 10-megabit per second connection of a wireless connection in the system as taught by Bader.

m. Claims 26-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 20 above in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a 100-megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 100Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. However, Law discloses: "In one implementation, the network access servers in NAS stack are Cisco Model No. AS5300 network access systems that each support multiple PRI (T1/E1) lines, a 100BaseT full duplex Ethernet, and a 10BaseT Ethernet," (lines 59-62 of column 3) and "The egress ports are typically implemented in high speed LAN or WAN interfaces such as 100BaseT, ATM or Optical Fiber," (lines 19-21 of column 5). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network paths to comprise a 100-megabit per second connection, an Ethernet 10Base-T connection, and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable. "The primary and secondary interconnects and each consist of many high speed ports compatible with the interfaces of other

components in DASA," (lines 23-26 of column 5 in Law. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the network paths of a 100 megabit per second connection; an Ethernet 100Base-T connection; and twisted-pair cable, fiber optic cable, and/or coaxial cable in the system as taught by Bader.

n. Claim 29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Law as applied to claim 26 above, further in view of Selig.

Bader does not explicitly teach the 100-megabit per second connection comprising a wireless connection. However, Selig discloses: "The first communication path is a wireless path," (Abstract); and "a mobile facility having an auxiliary wireless communication path with said portable communication and processing unit," (lines 1-3 of column 8). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the 100-megabit per second connection to comprise a wireless connection. "A mobile facility communicates with the processor," (Abstract of Selig). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the 100-megabit per second connection of a wireless connection in the system as taught by Bader.

o. Claim 31-32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader as applied to claim 20 above in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a plurality of network bridges. However, Law discloses: "The

primary interconnect 18 is a Cisco Catalyst Model No. 5002 100BaseT Ethernet switch and the secondary interconnect 20 is a Cisco Model No. 7206 10BaseT Ethernet switch," (lines 63-66 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the primary network paths and primary backup network paths to comprise a plurality of network bridges. "Two or more switches can be connected together to increase the total number of ports available for connecting NAS's together," (lines 19-22 of column 4 in Law). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the primary network paths and primary backup network paths of a plurality of network bridges in the system as taught by Bader.

p. Claims 33-34 and 38-39 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Bass.

Bader teaches a network comprising a primary network controller (lines 63-65 of column 7); a plurality of network devices wherein each network device is connected to the primary network controller by a respective primary network path (lines 47-48 of column 7 and block 20 of FIG. 3); at least one predetermined primary backup network path connecting each network device with the primary network controller, wherein each predetermined primary backup network path is blocked by the network controller when a corresponding primary network path is active (lines 45-57 of column 7); wherein, when a primary network path between a network device and the primary network controller fails, the primary network controller blocks the failed primary network path and switches to

one of the predetermined primary backup network paths (lines 50-57 of column 7 and blocks 22, 24, and 26 of FIG. 3); and wherein when the primary network controller determines the failed primary network path has been restored from the failure, the primary network controller blocks the switched to predetermined primary backup network path (lines 12-21 of column 8)..

Bader does not explicitly teach the step of monitoring the status of the primary network path. However, Bass discloses: "The remote test and control system of the invention provides remote testing and switching capability for a data communications network having primary and backup facilities through a network controller," (lines 30-33 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the network controller in Bader to periodically test a condition of the backup network paths. "A network controller located at a central location which contains standard test equipment for generating and analyzing the test signals that are applied to the network for troubleshooting as well as generating and transmitting to the individual network remote data terminal stations command signals for effectuating switching changes thereat to reconfigure the network by switching between primary and backup facilities and also establish various test modes," (lines 33-42 of column 2). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the network controller periodically test a condition of the backup network paths in the system as taught by Bader.

q. Claims 35 and 40 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Bass as applied to claims 33 and 38 respectively above.

Bader teaches at least some of the network devices comprise universal relays, (lines 32-44 of column 7).

r. Claims 36 and 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Bass as applied to claims 33 and 38 respectively above.

Bader teaches at least some of the network devices comprise a process controller, (lines 21-26 of column 5).

s. Claims 37 and 42-43 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader in view of Bass, as applied to claims 33 and 38 respectively above, in view of Law.

Bader does not explicitly teach the primary network paths and primary backup network paths comprising a plurality of network bridges. However, Law discloses: "The primary interconnect 18 is a Cisco Catalyst Model No. 5002 100BaseT Ethernet switch and the secondary interconnect 20 is a Cisco Model No. 7206 10BaseT Ethernet switch," (lines 63-66 of column 3). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have clearly recognized that it is quite advantageous for the primary network paths and primary backup network paths to comprise a plurality of network bridges. "Two or more switches can be connected together to increase the total number of ports available for connecting NAS's together," (lines 19-22 of column 4 in Law). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to comprise the primary network paths

and primary backup network paths of a plurality of network bridges in the system as taught by Bader.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 03 August 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(A) Regarding claims 1, 20, 33, and 38, the applicant contends that Bader does not block the switched to predetermined primary backup network path when the primary network path has been restored from the failure. The examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to point (A), the applicant argues that Bader discloses that Bader allows non-transferable communication sessions to remain active until these sessions terminate even after the primary network communication path is again made available. Lines 12-21 of column 8 in Bader disclose: "According to the teachings of the present invention, once the network control hardware/software determines that the primary network communications path has been reactivated and is again available, all existing "transferrable communications sessions" are rerouted to the primary network communications path from the secondary network communications path. Such transferrable communications sessions include any sessions which may be non-disruptively transferred from one path to another, preferably without any user intervention or interaction." Lines 21-30 of column 9 in Bader add: "As shown in FIG. 3, such non-transferrable communications sessions are maintained on the secondary

network communications path (block 40) even after the primary network communications path is again made available. However, once all such non-transferrable communications sessions have been terminated (block 42), either by naturally concluding or via termination by a network user or controller, the secondary network communications path may be deactivated (block 44)," thus, effectively blocking the secondary path from any new communications and maintaining only those sessions which cannot be transferred. As such, the rejection remains proper and is maintained by the examiner.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Hauser et al. (U.S. 6,992,979 B2) discloses optimizing restorable dynamic routing with shared backup.

Michaelsen (U.S. 7,082,468 B1) discloses flexible high speed communication.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Meucci at (571) 272-3892. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell, can be reached at (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for this Group is 571-273-8300.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [michael.meucci@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Beatriz Prieto
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PRIMARY EXAMINER